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EDITED BY N. S. DAVIS, M.D., AND F. H. DAVIS, M.D.

No. XI.

CHICAGO, JUNE 1, 1874.

VOL. XV.

Original Communications.

GLEANINGS FROM CAMP AND HOSPITAL.—III.

BY F. K. BAILEY, M.D., KNOXVILLE, TENN.

THERE are thousands living now who will long remember the seven days voyage up the Tennessee river. Leaving Fort Donelson March 4th, two days were consumed going fourteen miles, to a so-called landing, but in reality nothing but a narrow strip of ground between the river and a wide expanse of water, which was almost impassable. Every man on foot was wet to the waist and those on horses were in peril of being thrown off into the mud and mire. Under such circumstances, hundreds of men embarked upon the Belle Memphis, a floating palace in former times, but now anything but desirable. Every spot on the vessel, above and below, from bow to stern, was occupied by either man or beast, with baggage and all the paraphernalia of an army. The weather was cold

and damp. Sometimes the mercury went well nigh to 32°, and an opportunity to approach a cheerful fire was seldom enjoyed, except by those who were in command. Day after day passed away and no one can now tell how many were prostrated by a condition of the bowels, ranging from common diarrhoea to a distressing and exhausting inflammation of the mucous lining of the large intestines, known familiarly in the army as flux.*

* NOTE.—Since writing this, I have read a report of Surgeon J. H. Brinton, U. S. V., giving an account of the campaign of the Army of the Tennessee, from February to June, 1862. (Appendix to medical volume, page 24,) in which allusion is made to this bowel affection. He says: "The physical condition of the men about to engage in this severe action was unpromising in the extreme. Many of them had been suffering for weeks, suffering from the diarrhoea peculiar to the

and to convey such as could be moved, to the well-appointed hospitals in the North.

The number of men who were at Savannah within a week after the battle, has been estimated as high as 2,800. Every available room was filled, besides great numbers were placed in tents.

For two weeks or more I did not go outside of my own division. On looking over the cases received from Buell's command, I found one young man that was laboring under tetanus. Three days before coming in, the great toe of one foot had been crushed by a wheel passing over it. His comrades reported him sick with mumps at first, but the stiffened jaws were closed by that fearful malady which art seldom relieves. He died on Wednesday, the 9th. His name, as given at the time, was T. H. Parkinson, Co. "F," 19th Ohio. He was not over twenty years old, and a finely formed man. The toe had not been dressed, that we could ascertain, for some days, and the discharges were fetid when I first saw the case.

Allusion has been made to the prompt and efficient aid afforded by the arrival of sanitary supplies after the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh. Without that source of relief, no tongue can tell what amount of suffering would have been endured. For a soldier in the field, who is well and fit for his duty, the army ration will suffice. Let him become sick or wounded, and more is required, and the kind hearts of those we had left behind us contributed their full share in the cause by following close upon our march with those appliances known as Sanitary Supplies.

And not only were incredible quantities of everything of this character provided, but self-sacrificing men and women left their homes and distributed these articles among the suffering.

On Sunday or Monday, Capt. Cleg-horn, of Co. "B," 20th Illinois, was brought in and laid on a cot near my own. A bullet had struck the right arm, anteriorly and near the middle; passing upwards, it encountered the humerus, and caused a comminuted fracture. No place of exit could be found, and the missile was supposed to lie upon the inside a little below the axilla. I removed the dressing which had been applied upon the field, replacing them with others. Two or three surgeons who examined the limb advised amputation, but my idea was that of conservatism. In this opinion the wounded man fully concurred. In a few days he was conveyed to a boat and carried to Cincinnati. On the way, I was subsequently informed, a friend was obliged to stand over him in a threatening attitude to keep him from the knife. He ultimately recovered so as to be able to enter the regular army, where he was, at my latest advices. Capt. North, of Co. "E," 20th Illinois, came in also, with a severe wound upon the right side of the neck. It was painful, and its most interesting feature consisted in the fact that the flying missile avoided the blood-vessels. Lieut. Col. Richards, also, was disabled by a bullet, which struck the buckle of his sword-belt, causing a tumefaction upon the left side of the abdomen, near the crest of the ilium. The shock was severe, and there was apprehension for a time that suppuration would take

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ON THE LOCAL TREATMENT OF PULMONARY CAVITIES, BY PROF. F. MOSLER, OF GREIFSWALD.

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THE general, scientific and practical interest connected with this new mode of research; the, at least, partially favorable expectation of substituting another for our previous role of idle spectators in this terrible malady; the more active, dignified interference of the true physician, which hope has received a new foundation by employment of this novel therapeutic method, is certainly sufficient excuse for informing our readers of the last progress in this direction.

Since scientific research has shown that under certain conditions every pulmonary inflammation may bring about caseous degeneration and supuration of the tissues it invades, and that the caseous matter is infectious, a more local treatment has seemed to be proper, for it is well known that the caseous processes are quite analogous to the morbid changes induced by contagion, and thus new foci of disease continue to arise,

not only in the lungs, but in all organs, to which the secretions of the affected parts have access. Mosler has observed in his clinic a patient, suffering from caseous pneumonitis, who, in spite of repeated advice, made no efforts to throw out his sputa, but continued to swallow them, until his death by a secondary affection of the intestines. Mosler has now adopted the view that since disinfection reduces considerably, if not destroying totally, the inoculability of infectious substances, it is a clear therapeutic indication to render harmless and, if possible, remove from within, the caseous matter retained in the system. Acting accordingly, he has proposed to enter pulmonary cavities by a way through the thoracic walls, after inhalations of carbolic acid conjoined with the use of expectorants had been employed in many cases with but little show of success. The first attempt was made by the author on a consumptive patient, aged 51 years,

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On the first of November, 1872, Mosler introduced the rather stout canula of Tiersch's aspirator in the second intercostal space at a distance of six cm. from the right sternal margin, and pushing it in deeply, injected twenty minims of a highly diluted solution of potassic permanganate, whereupon the aspirator was removed, the canula being retained in the cavity in order to repeat the injection. On the fourth day the canula became obstructed and was removed also, all operations having been endured by the patient without any ill effects. The same procedure was repeated by Mosler in February, 1873, on another patient, with bronchiectatic cavity of the left side, the secretion of which had assumed a very foul smelling, putrid state. Five injections were well borne and resulted in an improved character of the sputa, as well as in several ameliorations. Thus convinced of the possibility of the method, Mosler adopted the modification to establish a complete drainage for the secretion. A painter, aged 49 years, treated for five years in the author's clinic for a cavity in the right upper lobe and who had had attacks of hemoptysis, was greatly emaciated, frequently in a febrile condition, and whose urine was highly albuminous from amyloid renal degeneration, was operated upon, July

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His temperature was registered that evening at 37.8°C (100°F.); the pulse beat eighty-four times per minute to thirty-six respirations; pus flowed freely through the canula, especially during a fit of coughing. The dressing was renewed repeatedly, while cough and expectoration gradually diminished. On the twelfth of July hemoptysis set in, probably caused by granulation in the cavity; soon, however, discontinuing on injection through the canula, of a diluted solution of liq. ferri perchlor.; subsequently by means of an atomizer the spray of a diluted mixture of carbolic acid and tincture of iodine was twice daily blown through the capula; feeling, as the patient professed, as if it entered the cavity. An injection of a larger quantity of

potassic permanganate by means of Esmarch's irrigator was not as well borne, being followed by a sense of depression and febrile reaction; it

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IS OVULATION THE SOLE CAUSE OF MENSTRUATION?

DR. C. C. Matteson, in an essay published in the *Obstetrical Journal*, (April, 1874,) reviews the evidence in relation to this question and gives brief abstracts of ten cases, collated from various sources, in which menstruation has continued regular after the removal of the ovaries. In one case reported by Dr. W. L. Atlee, menstruation continued regular for ten years, after the operation, when it ceased, at the age of forty-six years.

In concluding his essay the author says:

"The attention of the medical world has, only for a comparatively short time, been directed to the consideration of this phenomenon, so that the notes of many of the cases are necessarily incomplete. In attempting to account for the few instances, at first reported, the discharge was attributed to habit. It was, and indeed is now, argued, that the catamenia, being established through the agency of ovulation, continued to appear, after the removal of the ovaries, from a habit of the economy. This argument might be worthy of consideration in reference to the earlier and incomplete cases, where the flux appeared but once or

twice; but it hardly seems rational to attribute to such an agency as habit, a regular, periodical discharge continuing through nine or ten years. Moreover, were the continuance of the menses due to habit alone, we should justly expect that, as the exciting cause became the more remote, gradually the effect would become less and less marked. Is this the fact in the cases recorded? Apparently not so. Indeed, Dr. Battey states that the metrostaxis was 'more profuse and hemorrhagic' than ordinary menstruation. Under these circumstances, therefore, habit seems insufficient to account for the phenomenon presented. What then remains? Can we fail to admit, with our present knowledge, that menstruation does take place when the ovaries are wanting?

Attacks have been made upon the ovular theory from various quarters, and none of these assaults have been able to overthrow it. Yet, among its strong defences was ranked the invariable cessation of menstruation upon the removal of the ovaries, but this defence seems hardly tenable, under our present information. Future investigations will lead into new trains of thought, and prove or disprove all previous theories; but from the facts presented, and arguments entered into, it seems but right to admit that ovulation cannot be the sole cause of menstruation.

On the 13th, we landed at Savannah, or at least quite a large proportion of the forces, which required over a hundred boats to transport. The first care of the medical officers was to find a house suitable for a regimental hospital. The 20th Illinois selected an abandoned store-house, which was both comfortable and commodious. In a few days not far from ten per cent. of the command were admitted, some of whom were very sick. Every regiment took possession of some building for a hospital, or made use of tents. When the battle of Shiloh occurred, these regimental hospitals were still remaining, and were soon filled to overflowing by wounded men from that memorable field. They were in the care of medical officers who had been left in charge when the army went to the front. It was under those circumstances that I was left behind, instead of being a participant in that terrible conflict which proved so disastrous to our men. My number was increased from about thirty to more than sixty, besides having twelve of Gen. Buell's advance guard, left on Saturday night before the battle.

Before proceeding further, I beg leave to give somewhat in detail a chapter in my own personal history, in connection with our sojourn at Savannah.

As stated in a former number, my health began to suffer during our stay

Tennessee river. This is said to result from the large amount of animal decomposition which takes place on the shoals, a few miles above Pittsburgh Landing. Whether this explanation be correct or not, it is certain that almost every one drinking the waters of the river suffered a profuse diarrhoea, which resisted obstinately the ordinary therapeutic means."

at Fort Donelson. Was able to keep about and attend to the daily round of duties, till the morning of March 30, (Sunday.) About 9 o'clock A. M. a severe chill came on, which compelled me to take the cot. Feeling conscious that it was no ordinary attack, and that a second paroxysm would probably prove fatal, I at once poured out as much quinine as could well be mixed up in a table-spoonful of water, or some other liquid, and swallowed it. There were not less than twenty-five or thirty grains in the dose.

The chill continued until about noon, but no considerable reaction followed. The quinine acted as a powerful sedative, and no pain was experienced.

There was, however, within an hour or two, a sense of extreme fullness in the epigastric and hepatic region. The tension soon became terribly distressing. Before night, I took a few grains of calomel, and followed it with castor-oil and turpentine.

About 9 o'clock, began to feel the effects of the quinine. My cot was placed with its head in the corner of the room. Instead of the usual tinnitus aurium, there was a sensation as if the head would burst, and on closing my eyes, there appeared to be placed perpendicularly in the ceiling, a boiler forty feet long and of a proportionate diameter, filled with men holding their sledges against the heads of rivets, while scores of others upon the outside were hammering with all their might. Those who have visited establishments where steamboat boilers are made, and listened to the deafening sounds of the operation, can imagine what seemed real at this time. This

illusion continued till 3 o'clock A. M., before sleep was possible. About midnight the cathartic commenced its operation, and the amount voided was beyond comparison with anything before experienced. Before each evacuation there seemed an antero-posterior slice to be removed from the engaged liver, about an eighth of an inch in thickness. Most of the night passed in this process, which can be described in no better way than above. If I remember rightly, there were no less than twelve or fifteen of those lamina displaced before the mass was removed. When morning came, there was relief from distress, but prostration is a feeble term to employ to express the real condition. There was an intermission of the cranial demonstrations, and no fever came on in the afternoon. At 9 P. M. returned the beating, and the same illusory visions of the previous night. From 3 to 6 there was some sleep, but another fearfully distressed day was passed, followed by a third night of undiminished horror. Sometime on Sunday a medical officer called to ask if Dr. Francis Weaver, of the 45th Illinois infantry, could be brought to my room from his very indifferent quarters in another place. He was told to bring him in by all means, if his condition could thereby be improved. He, too, had been attacked with some grave affection and lay in a mere shed. But he did not come. The doleful funeral dirge, which was played by his escort to the grave, on Wednesday morning, explained his non-appearance. That music was no more pleasing than the hammering of those fancied machinists. During this eventful week, until Friday, my patients up

stairs were receiving no attention, except one visit made by my friend, Dr. Harris, of the 53d Illinois. I found on attempting to arise from the cot that there was no power in the spinal muscles. It was impossible to assume the erect posture without assistance. With the aid of a man on each side to lift my weight, I was enabled to go up and attend to the sick. Days and nights passed wearily away till Sunday morning, at an early hour, when we heard a roar of artillery, soon followed by musketry, which ushered in the famous battle of Shiloh. During the night previous Gen. Buell's forces were passing along in front of my room, on their way to the contest; twelve of his advance guard had been tumbled in upon the floor of a room adjoining my own. I was barely able to look at each one without even knowing their condition. Here were more than thirty men in all, with no one able to prescribe for them.

Before Monday night, however, our already crowded rooms were reinforced by an addition of twenty or thirty more, from the battle-field.

By this time I was able, by the help of faithful and willing soldiers, to dress the wounds and prescribe for the sick. For a whole week or more it was necessary to be helped to my bed after sitting down by the bed-side. A strong will, with a tolerably good constitution, enabled me to surmount all the fearful and well-nigh fatal conditions above described. An appetite, such as had not obtained for weeks, soon appeared, and the timely arrival of a fleet of sanitary steamers brought all that heart and stomach could desire. Kind and sympathizing friends also came to cheer the sick and wounded,

and to convey such as could be moved, to the well-appointed hospitals in the North.

The number of men who were at Savannah within a week after the battle, has been estimated as high as 2,800. Every available room was filled, besides great numbers were placed in tents.

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ILLINOIS STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

—The Annual Session of this Society convened in this city on Tuesday, May 19th. There was a large attendance of members and delegates from all parts of the State, and an unusual degree of interest was maintained throughout the meeting.

On Wednesday evening the guests from abroad were entertained by the Profession of the city at a banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The dinner was served in the most elegant and elaborate style of this truly grand and magnificent hotel, and the evening proved a most happy and enjoyable one to all present.

The first toast to *Our Guests* was very happily and appropriately responded to by Prof. J. Adams Allen, and was followed by a reply from Dr. T. F. Worrell, of Bloomington, ex-President of the Society. Sentiments were also briefly responded to, on behalf of the Chicago Medical Society, by Dr. W. E. Quine; on behalf of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons, by Dr. John Bartlett, and on behalf of the Legal Profession, by Judge H. Booth.

The farewell *good night* sentiment was replied to by Prof. N. S. Davis.

As the artificially *enlivening* and *stimulating* influences of the *ruby wine*

or the *sparkling champagne* were not called into requisition, the universally pervading spirit of mirth and jollity, progressively increasing to an uproarious pitch at the close, could only be explained on the supposition that over-eating, as well as an excess in drinking, may be capable of overpowering or intoxicating the intellectual faculties.

On Thursday afternoon the members visited, by invitation, the Rush Medical College and Cook County Hospital, and the Chicago Medical College and Mercy Hospital. At the former institution an experiment in the transfusion of blood in a dog was exhibited by Prof. J. W. Freer, and a practical exhibition of the use of the aspirator given by Prof. E. Powell.

The officers elected by the Society for the ensuing year were :

President—Prof. J. H. Hollister.

Treasurer—Dr. W. E. Quine.

Permanent Secretary—Dr. T. D. Fitch.

The next place of meeting to be held at Jacksonville.

We had hoped to be able to give a detailed account of the proceedings of the Society, the discussions, etc., in this number of *THE EXAMINER*, but are obliged to defer it until our next issue.

IN a recent number of the *Berlin Klin., Wochensch.* Dr. Fr. Schultze calls attention to a few cases of tetanus that are highly interesting in an etiological point of view. These three cases very strangely supervene upon severe febrile attacks, though the Dr. does not state the exact period

in the course of the disease at which the symptoms of tetanus commenced to appear. In the first case it was evolved from an attack of small-pox without any other known predisposing cause, while in the other two cases it was from typhoid fever.

F. J. H.

Society Reports.

TRANSACTIONS OF CHICAGO MEDICO-HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

AT a meeting held at the office of Dr. N. S. Davis, April 21st, 1874, composed of physicians representing the general profession, and the various colleges and hospitals in the city, Dr. Alex. Fisher was called to the Chair, and Dr. J. N. Hyde to act as Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Hay, seconded by Dr. Jackson, it was voted that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, who should be empowered to draft the Constitution of an organization for the purpose of collecting and preserving the archives of the profession, and of registering the names and addresses of its legitimate members.

The Chair appointed as members of the Committee Drs. T. D. Fitch, Bridge, N. S. Davis, Bevan, and Hay.

At a subsequent meeting, held April 28th, 1874, in the Club Rooms of the Tremont House, the Committee submitted their report. After due deliberation, the following was declared to be the

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

ART. I.—This Association shall be called "THE CHICAGO MEDICO-HISTORICAL SOCIETY."

ART. II.—Its objects shall be to discover, procure and preserve, whatever may relate to the medical history of Chicago and vicinity, and the publication of such information as may

be from time to time determined upon.

ART. III.—It shall consist of, at first, not less than twenty-five members. Candidates for membership shall be nominated by the Committee on Publication, at a regular or special meeting; and at a subsequent meeting they may, on ballot, be elected by a three-fourths vote of all members present; *provided*, the first election of members shall be by the general meeting of the profession at which this organization is effected.

ART. IV.—Members may be suspended or expelled on charges of negligence of duty or other misconduct, preferred at a stated meeting, and being within five days thereafter communicated to the accused by the Secretary, at a subsequent stated meeting, by a two-thirds vote.

ART. V.—The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Diarist, and an Editor. There shall also be a Standing Committee on Publication, to consist of the President and Editor *ex officio*, and three elected members. These officers (excepting the Editor and Committee on Publication, whose duties are hereinafter designated) shall perform the duties usually appertaining to their respective positions. They (excepting the Editor) shall be elected at the anniversary meeting. The Editor shall hold office indefinitely; but a new election may be ordered by a majority vote, at the anniversary meeting, or at any stated meeting, on the requisition of the Committee on Publication, or of any five regular members of the Society, notice of

such requisition having been given at a previous meeting, and by the Secretary, to each member.

ART. VI.—The Editor, with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Publication, shall prepare and publish "The Chicago Medical Register, etc.," and such other matter as the Society shall from time to time direct, under such regulations as may be recommended by the Committee on Publication and approved by the Society.

ART. VII.—The Committee on Publication, presided over by a Chairman of its own choice, shall assist the editor in the selection and preparation of material for publication, make all the necessary financial arrangements, and exercise such immediate control of the "Register" as it is inconvenient for the Society as a whole to exercise; but shall at no time admit or exclude from the "Register" the name of any practitioner whose claim to admission, or the justice of whose exclusion may be open to any question of doubt, except in obedience to the action of the Society, to which all questions of this nature shall be submitted at its several meetings. It shall attend to the keeping of the books, etc., appertaining to irregular practitioners, discharge the duties of the "Biographical Library," and "Portraiture Committees," and act as a Committee on Nominations. It shall report its proceedings to the Society at such times as the former may deem expedient, or the latter may order, and be in all things subject to the control of the Society.

The election under the Constitution resulted as follows:

Dr. R. C. Hamill, *President*; Dr. D. B. Trimble, *Vice-President*; Dr. A. R. Jackson, *Editor*; Drs. Bevan, Owen and Bridge, *Publishing Committee*; Dr. Wickersham, *Diarist*; Dr. Chas. W. Earle, *Secretary*; Dr. R. G. Bogue, *Treasurer*.

On motion, it was voted that a committee of three be appointed by

the Chair to propose By-Laws for the Society.

The Chair appointed Drs. E. Ingals, Bartlett, and Dexter.

At a meeting held May 5th, the Committee on By-Laws submitted their report, and the Society, after careful consideration, declared the following to be the

BY - LAWS OF THE SOCIETY.

ART. I.—The Society shall hold stated meetings on the last Tuesdays of January, April, July and October of each year, at 8 o'clock P.M. The annual election of officers shall be at the April meeting; but should there be no quorum for such election, the meeting may be adjourned from time to time, as circumstances may require. Special meetings shall be called by the Secretary, on the requisition of any five members of the Society: and the object of such meetings shall be stated in the notice to members by the Secretary.

ART. II.—The Order of Business shall be, 1st, Roll-Call; 2d, Reading of Minutes; 3d, Report of Treasurer; 4th, Report of Diarist; 5th, Report of Committee on Publication; 6th, Report of Special Committees; 7th, Unfinished Business; 8th, Miscellaneous Business; 9th, Adjournment.

ART. III.—No one shall be admitted to membership in the Society who does not give satisfactory evidence of having received a diploma from some respectable medical college; and violations of the code of the American Medical Association shall be cause of rejection or expulsion.

ART. IV.—Any member who shall have omitted payment of dues for three months, or who shall have absented himself from three consecutive stated meetings, shall be declared by the President, at the next subsequent stated meeting, to have thereby forfeited his membership; *provided*, the Secretary shall have given notice to such member of his neglect, and its

consequences, and the penalty is not remitted by vote of the Society. Permanent removal from the city may be decided by vote of the Society as equivalent to resignation.

ART. V.—Any funds necessary for the carrying on of the work of this Society shall be raised by regular and equal assessment of all the members,

said assessment to be made by the Committee on Publications, subject to the approval of the Society.

The Society adjourned, to meet at its stated time, the last Tuesday in July, or subject to call by the Secretary, as provided in Art. I, By-Laws.

CHAS. W. EARLE, Secretary.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MAY 11TH, 1874.

Reported by Plym. S. Hayes, M. D.

THE Society met in the parlor of the Grand Pacific Hotel, the President in the Chair.

The Secretary read the minutes of the two preceding meetings.

Drs. G. H. Chapman and Wm. Rofe were then elected to membership.

The Secretary read the annual reports of the Treasurer and Secretary, which, on motion of Dr. Emmons, were accepted. It was also voted to present the report of the Secretary for publication in the *Chicago Medical Journal*, and the MEDICAL EXAMINER.

Subjoined is the Report :

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING,
MAY 11TH, 1874.

Mr. President and Gentlemen :

In the presentation of the Report of the Secretary for the year, which closes with this date, I have thought

it proper to prepare an Abstract of the Proceedings of the Society for the period covered by the Report. A similar Abstract was read to you at the last annual meeting, and at the close of the year 1873, I published an Abstract of Proceedings for that period also. The reasons for this step were based upon the fact, that a large number of medical men habitually renew their subscriptions for medical periodicals at that season, and consider it a fitting occasion for subscribing for new ones. I therefore deemed it advisable to present our claims upon their consideration at that time, by supplying them with information as to the work accomplished during the year then brought to a close. I refer to this now, merely to explain that the subjoined Abstract covers a period from May 12th, 1873, to May 11th, 1874; and differs from the last in the *inclusion* of Reports from January to May of this year, while those proceedings which ex-

tended from January to May of 1873, are purposely omitted :

I.—REPORTS.

1. Annual Reports of Officers for year 1872-3.
2. Annual Report of Surgical Section, (3 papers): * (a) On Uranoplasty and Staphylorrhaphy; * (b) on Stricture of the Urethra and Rectum; (c) on the Electro Therapeutics of Surgery.
3. Annual Report of the Section on Pathology, (2 papers): (a) On General Pathology; (b) on Pathology of the Nervous System.
4. Reports of the two special committees on Cholera: * (a) On the treatment of the Epidemic of 1873; † (b) on the Pathology of the Disease. The paper being illustrated by sections of the human intestines, magnified by the solar microscope, and illuminated by the oxy-calcium light.
5. Report on the Endemic in Chicago with map of localities.
- *6. Annual Report of Section on Gynecology for 1873-4.
7. Report on the Therapeutic Value of Cosmoline.

II.—PAPERS.

1. On the Progress of Medicine.
2. On some Questions in Therapeutics.
- *3. On the Faradaic Currents.
- *4. On Waxy Kidney.
- *5. On A Review of Hall's Surgery, London, 1565.
- *6. On the Physiological Relations of Alcohol.
- *7. On Lime Vapor in Membranous Croup.
- *8. On the Cervix Uteri, Before, During and After Labor.
- †*9. On the Marsh Fungi Productive of Malarial Disease—Illustrated by colored sketches of Palmellae, microscopical specimens of sporules, blood, saliva, &c.
- *10. Abstracts of the Literature of the Cholera of Later Days.

III.—REPORTS OF CASES.

1. False Pregnancy.
2. Extirpation of Testis.
- *3. Chronic Inflammation of Stomach with magnified and illuminated sections—exhibition of stomach in gross. Report of Microscopy and Pathology.

4. Cases of Cholera in Chicago, 1873.
5. Cases of Cholera in Louisville, 1856.
6. Additional Cases in Chicago, 1873.
7. Additional cases in Chicago, 1873.
- *8. Thirteen Cases of Uterine Fibroid Tumors, treated with hypodermic injections of Ergotine.
9. Foreign Body in the Urethra.
10. Death from Gunshot Wound of the Cerebral Sinuses.
11. Sciatica Resulting from Suppressio Menstrui relieved by the thermo-electric bath.
- *12. Two Cases of Parietal Gaseous Abscess of the Abdomen.
- *13. Empyema and Paracentesis.
- *14. Re-amputation of Leg — (Esmarch's method).
15. Three Cases of Operation for necrosis of femur—(Esmarch's method).
16. Amputation of Fingers — (Esmarch's method).
17. Accidental Amputation at Shoulder-joint.
- *18. Delirium tremens.
19. Fracture of Pelvis.
20. Pott's Disease.
21. Stricture of Urethra.
22. Procidencia of Bowel mistaken for Umbilical cord in Parturition, with fatal results.
23. Aspiration of an Ovarian Cyst.
24. Suicide by Opium Poisoning.
- *25. Abstract of Forty-nine cases treated in the Woman's Hospital of Illinois.
- *26. Case of Ovariectomy for colloid degeneration.
- *27. Case of Operation for Staphylorrhaphy, the anæsthesia being produced by the atomizer.

IV.—SPECIMENS PRESENTED.

1. Ossified Cardiac Valves.
2. Cancer of the Uterus, with report of case.
3. Hypertrophied Heart, with report of case.
4. Uterus in case of suspected abortion.
- *5. Calcareous degeneration of pericardium and greatly enlarged ureter, with report of case and microscopy.
6. Cholera dejections under the microscope, with history of the case.
7. Patient with complete loss of epiglottis and unimpaired power of deglutition.

Number of meetings during the year: 23

regular and 1 special. Number of new members added during year, 43. Total attendance during the year, 418. Average attendance each meeting, 18.2.

The following is a brief résumé of the special action taken by the Society during the year: The Sections on Medical Science have been increased in number; rules regulating the invitations to non-members, for the purpose of participating in debate, have been passed; a precedent has been established by vote, requiring the Censors to report in the case of every candidate for membership, either favorably or unfavorably, doing away with the neglect to report on names of suspected individuals; a resolution has prevailed, urging the attention of our Congressional Representatives to the Rule for Regulating the Rank of Medical Officers of the Army, and a By-Law has been added authorizing the annual appointment of a Committee on Necrology. Women have been expressly excluded from membership by vote. The Committee on Clinical Reports—newly created—has added largely to the character and interest of the Society's transactions. Delegates have been chosen for the representation of this organization to the State Medical Society, and a committee of your appointment is now co-operating with a similar committee from the Chicago Medical Society, for the purpose of giving an entertainment to the members of that Society, who are expected to be our guests during the coming week. It is proper to state here, also, that a nucleus for a Medical Library has been found in

Note to Abstract.—Papers marked † received a vote of thanks from the Society.

Papers marked * have been published in the medical periodicals.

the three volumes of the "Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's office," presented to the Society by the Asst. Surgeon General of the Army. Lastly, the change in the locality where our meetings have been held is one which was effected only with hesitancy, and after considerable deliberation. It is believed that at present there are none who doubt the wisdom of such action when the exigency for it occurred. Certainly, in point of attendance and interest, there has been an improvement which is commensurate with the value of the Society's transactions.

I desire to bring to your attention, before closing this Report, certain suggestions whose value lies chiefly in the fact that they arise from a practical acquaintance with the work of this Society during the year just closed, and I recommend such action in the future as will embody the views of members upon the points at issue.

And, first, it seems to me to be desirable to establish a regulation which shall prohibit the admission of medical men to our ranks until they are graduates of at least *one* year's standing. It seems right and proper that a period of probation should be fixed before the expiration of which, the alumni of our Medical Schools cannot be candidates for membership. For, in the first place, many of them are anxious to avail themselves of the full privileges of the doctorate, before they are really settled in life or in practice; and, secondly, such a regulation is to be found in most, or many, of the rules of associations similar to our own.

Again: The Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association—a code which, admirable as it is in all respects, is a part of the regulations

of the Society—provides that medical men who carry on the business of a druggist, or are interested, financially, in the traffic of a drug-store, are debarred from the full privileges of the honorable profession of which we are members. This is a subject upon which it is difficult to speak. On several occasions during the past year, statements have been made to me to the effect that individuals who were members of this Society were interested in the prosecution of the business of a druggist. I do not know if these statements are founded upon fact, but if so, certainly they demand the earnest and immediate attention of this Society. Not that these individuals, if such there be, have been guilty of any offence which reflects upon their character as upright or moral members of the social community in which they live. Far from it. The question is simply this: "Shall those who rely exclusively upon the rewards of professional labor, and such sources of private income as they may possess, for the support of themselves and their families, admit to all the privileges, safeguards and honors of the profession, those who appeal to the public for patronage of another sort?" The question has been so decidedly answered in the negative, by the voice of medical practitioners throughout our country and abroad, that I shall not discuss it here. I merely present it to you for the answer which I am confident you will not fail to return. A third suggestion I consider of so much practical moment that I wish I had the time to dwell upon its details. It seems to me desirable to arrange, and place in the hands of every member, an "order of papers,

reports and cases," for certain dates of the *entire* year. This order, which should be, in the parliamentary sense, a "special order," might be printed on slips, and distributed for file by every interested individual. It should state:

1st. The dates upon which the *sections* are to report. Formerly the sections were made so large that they included most of the members of the Society. With our present numbers, this is obviously impracticable, and it would seem desirable to constitute the sections, as contemplated originally in the resolution providing for them, in such a manner that three members only shall be assigned to each section. These members should be selected for their special fitness or willingness to prepare reports on the subjects contemplated, and to pledge themselves to present such reports on certain fixed dates, in order that the dates assigned for other business should not be encroached upon. The plan of these sections has attracted some attention from our friends who are not connected with this organization. It is the result, doubtless, of the publication of the annual reports in the medical journals of our city. I was recently waited upon by a delegation from a sister Society, who requested information respecting the ordering of these sections with us, and I was pleased to give the fullest account of the method—a method which they have since seen fit to adopt. These reports generally present an abstract of material, published during the year, upon the subject assigned to each particular sub-section. But it is desirable to remember that *original* contributions are not excluded from these reports. They are, by regula-

tion, required to present "new or interesting" facts, and the assignment of the sections to members having special interest in the field of medicine, or surgery allotted to them, would seem to indicate that "new or interesting" observations of an *original* character might be also profitably reported.

2d. The second class of business which should be calendered in the "special order for the year," is, the reports of the Clinical Committee. As I have already referred to their work, I need only say here that it promises to add greatly to the interesting features of our meetings during the coming year, and it would seem proper that the present chairman, whose appointment now dates back but a few weeks, should be continued in a position which is one of responsibility, and which he filled eminently to the satisfaction of his associates in the various hospitals represented in the Society.

And, lastly, the "special order for the year" should include the names of these members who are willing to pledge themselves to present papers at certain dates in the year, (to be specially designated,) together with the subjects upon which they propose to write. By this means, every individual will have some knowledge of the work contemplated by the Society for the year, and can prepare himself in advance, to take part in the discussions which should follow, with credit to himself and with advantage to others. I will not repeat here the remarks quoted by me in the First Annual Report, which I had the honor to submit to this Society in May, 1873. They were from the lips of the distinguished President of the

New York Academy of Medicine. They set forth with great plainness and emphasis, the well-known fact that only those, who from long experience as writers or teachers were qualified to speak extempore upon medical subjects, could do so, without previous study and investigation, in a manner at all satisfactory to themselves or others. Preparation—careful, systematic preparation, on the topics to be brought forward for discussion—could only make those discussions valuable to the scientific world. The notices of meetings, which are addressed semi-monthly to the members of the Society, can rarely, for obvious reasons, present fully the subjects to be discussed, and a reference to the "special order of the year,"—if printed and distributed as recommended above—would at once indicate, on many occasions, exactly what business was to be brought forward at any given date.

My apology for thus presuming to indicate, what seem to me to be suggestions of a practical character deserving your attention, and for setting them before you somewhat at length, must be found in the interest which is natural to one who has been actively engaged in executing the work of the Society since its organization. And I cannot conclude without expressing my thanks in general to all those who have efficiently contributed to assist in the pleasant duties which have devolved upon me. To Dr. P. S. Hayes, the Reporter of the Society during the last year, I am under obligations for valuable aid in recording and reporting our transactions. To the Editors of the two medical journals, the Society is deeply indebted, for the publication of all such reports

in full, as have been forwarded to them; and their action, in my opinion, has contributed more to the respect entertained for the Association by the profession, in this and other cities of our country, than any other agency. Not infrequently have I noted quotations in Eastern periodicals, of later dates, especially, from the pages to which they have had access in their exchanges, which have given clinical and other observations, first brought before the medical world in the meetings of this Society.

Nor can I conclude without an expression of my congratulations upon, not merely that which you have already accomplished, but that which you are sure to accomplish in the future.

On the 14th day of August, 1843, there was erected in the City of Bourg, in France, a bronze statue, representing a man in the attitude of meditation. One hand was placed upon the heart of a child standing by his side, and it seemed, by its touch, to take note of the pulsations in that region. At the feet of the two figures reclined the image of an inanimate body, beside which a symbolic lamp was burning, as if to illuminate the sombre domains of Death.

This monument, the work of the great French artist, David, was designed to commemorate the life and work of the immortal Bichat, whose physiological researches seemed to have opened to him the portals of the secret chambers of Life and Death. The problems before us are those which were before him—the problems of life and death—problems, whose solution has, for centuries, taxed the greatest intellects of our profession—problems, whose gravity and tremen-

dous importance impress us with the need of sober, steady and resolute exertion. It is ours to keep alight the sacred flame represented in the sculptured figure of the artist, the lamp fed by the accumulated oil of generations of our co-laborers in science. It is ours to perpetuate such a light as shall illuminate and, at the same time, involve no danger in the fervency of its blaze. The Esquimaux is said to trim his seal-oil lamp in his hut of snow, fearful lest the icy walls should melt before its presence. Let us build of such material, that the reflection of light upon the walls which we rear may only serve to render them the more beautiful and enduring.

Chicago, May 11, 1874.

In compliance with a motion, the President named Drs. Trimble, F. H. Davis, and Blake, a Committee on Nomination of Officers. The committee withdrew, and after consultation presented the following names as candidates for the various offices: For President, Dr. John Bartlett; for Vice-President, Dr. John E. Owens; for Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. J. Nevins Hyde; for Censors, Drs. D. B. Trimble, J. H. Hollister, and Walter Hay; for Reporter for the medical press, Dr. Ralph E. Starkweather.

On motion of Dr. Andrews, the Secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the nominees.

Dr. Bartlett, President-elect, was then conducted to the chair by Drs. Trimble and Owens.

Dr. Delafontaine then delivered a lecture on the examination of blood, by means of the spectroscope. He thought the spectroscopic examination of old blood was more definite and conclusive in its results than that

by the microscope. After the lecture he showed the absorption spectra of old and fresh blood.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Delafontaine for the communication of the result of his researches to the Society.

Dr. E. Andrews, one of the Committee on Hospital Reports, then read a paper on the mortality of amputations in the Western, as compared with those in the Eastern States, and Europe. From statistics that he had gathered and compared, he found that in four of the major amputations, viz.: of the thigh, leg, arm, and fore-arm, the mortality in the States surrounding the lakes was nearly the same, in hospital and civil practice, whether in the city or country. The mortality in the Western was less than in the Eastern States; and that of this country, collectively, less than that of England; while a less number died in England from these amputations than in France, where the mortality was the greatest. He dwelt on

the conveying of septicemic poison in the form of dust, and on ventilation, and the cleansing of beds.

The following table shows the mortality after amputations of the arm, fore-arm, thigh and leg, in different countries, (excluding amputations through the joints):

MORTALITY.	Per ct.
Hospitals of Chicago.....	23
Private practice in the Cities and States around Lake Michigan.....	22
Country practice in the same States.....	20
Hospitals of the Atlantic States.....	26
Hospitals of Great Britain.....	42
Hospitals of Paris.....	62

Dr. Trimble moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the retiring officers, and the motion prevailed.

The following motion of Dr. Simon was adopted.

Resolved, That the delegates to the State Medical Society, from this Society, recommend to that body the advisability of memorializing Congress on the subject of the remission of duties on scientific books.

After a discussion of certain parliamentary usages the Society adjourned.

CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY.

REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY MEETING MAY 18, 1874.

Reported by Will. T. Montgomery.

THE Society met in the parlor of the Gault House, President Dr. Quine in the chair. Special order of business for the meeting: Lecture by Prof. Delafontaine on the Spectroscopic Appearance of Blood.

The President referred to the continued absence of a portion of the Committee on Membership, and suggested that some action be taken in ref-

erence to it. Dr. Earle moved that a temporary committee be appointed to act in the absence of the regular one. Carried. The President appointed as such committee Drs. Paoli, Ingals and Strong. The Society next listened to the Lecture announced for the evening.

In his Lecture, the Professor referred to the controversy between differ-

ent investigators as to whether or not it is possible to distinguish, by means of the Spectroscope, between fresh and old blood. He, with Dr. C. P. Simon, had instituted experiments for the purpose of determining this, and had used four specimens of blood as follows: First, cattle blood two years old. Second, his own blood four weeks old. Third, oxen blood three days old. Fourth, blood two days old from a fatal case of hydrophobia. The fresh specimens present two dark bands in the spectrum; one in the green and one in the yellow. The old specimens present an additional dark band in the red. This is very distinct in the specimens two years old, but in the specimens four weeks old it is merely a faint line. The additional band is invariably present in old blood. The Professor thinks that the spectroscope is more reliable as a means of determining the qualities of blood than the microscope, and predicts for it a wide range of usefulness in examinations of the urine for bile,

&c. He referred to some peculiarities presented by the blood of the hydrophobia patient. It remained fluid much longer than healthy blood, but decomposition began earlier. Two days after the death of the patient, bacteria began to appear in the blood and multiplied very rapidly. Two varieties of fungus were also discovered. The Lecturer and Dr. Simon exhibited two specimens of blood by means of the spectroscope which members of the Society were invited to examine.

A vote of thanks was given the Professor for his interesting lecture.

Dr. Worrell, President of the Illinois State Medical Society, having come in during the progress of the meeting, was introduced by the President, Dr. Quine, and addressed to the Society a few happy and well chosen remarks.

After miscellaneous business was disposed of a motion to adjourn prevailed.

Correspondence.

BERLIN NOTES.—RED TAPES.

By M. W. Hatfield, M.D.

IF you can spare a winter for attendance on the Berlin hospitals, by all means avail yourself of their unsurpassed facilities for study; but when you go, don't forget to leave your American impatience at home. Time seems to be nearly valueless in Berlin and, unless you cultivate German imperturbability there, you will

probably keep yourself in a constant fret over the vexatious delays which will meet you at every turn. These usually begin with the two weeks enforced waiting which greets the student who has strained every nerve to arrive at the time officially announced for the commencement of the session. It may be that he is unreasonable

enough to fail to see why the professors ought to have an additional fortnight of grace from both ends of the term, but custom gives it them and you may employ the time in grumbling, or more profitably in learning the mazes of the *charité* hospital and university red tape.

And first you will learn that matriculation into a K. K. institution is not to be lightly despatched in half a dozen minutes. It is a time-honored ceremonial, which must be soberly and advisedly performed, as follows: A many-buttoned official demands your name and passport at the outer door. If these are satisfactory, you are ushered into the grand hall, which is well filled with students—of law, theology, medicine and philosophy—all of whom must properly matriculate before the grave and revered professors who sit clustered about a long table. Around this the candidates pass, answering questions as they go, and for an hour it is amusing enough to watch their behavior during this catechism by the *geheimrathen*. Students come and students go, and at last you hear the German equivalent for your name and are pushed hurriedly forward to the table. Prof. No. 1 takes your passport from a pile of documents, identifies you from it, files it away among the archives of the university and then passes you on to the gentleman on his right. He continues the examination concerning previous studies, etc., writes a short history of your life in a ponderous book and finally recommends you to the rector as a *vir juvenis ornatissimus* and suitable for matriculation. The venerable rector inscribes your name upon a formidable diploma which informs the world in the choicest

Latin that by the grace of God and the King of Prussia your name is now entered among those who have legitimately matriculated at the Frederick William University. This document entitles you to the attention of the next professor, who kindly invites you to register in the appropriate columns of another ponderous book the most important facts in your life and your parents', and after another cross-examination, you pass to the treasurer. He graciously allows you to drop the matriculation fee into his strong box and in return presents a handful of pamphlets and a student's card, which protects from municipal arrest in case of drunkenness or other misdemeanors—though in such cases there is a trial by the University Gericht, which would probably not be a change for the better. These, and other interesting facts, can be gleaned from the 28 pages of laws just received, as you sit waiting the course of events, for the end is not yet. After about twenty more students have received their cards, the rector deems his audience large enough to listen to a "few remarks," so arises, puts on his cap of office, and coming to the front of the table, clutches it with one hand and saws the air with the other as he delivers a set speech upon freedoms and the inestimable privilege of being a student in the Royal University of Berlin. This done, he offers his right hand of fellowship to the students, who squeeze it à la Presidential levee as they pass by in Indian file. Then the others depart, the "medics" are still obliged to wait the coming of the Dean of the Medical Department. A quarter and a half an hour pass in this way, and just as patience is ceas-

ing to be a virtue, a Charles-Darwinish-looking man enters the room and the students crowd about his desk with their usual courtesy, compelling the strangers to wait another good half hour before they can approach Herr Bardelebein. There the previous questions concerning age, studies, etc., must again be answered and recorded in another ponderous book, another diploma, more schedules, a library card, etc., are presented, and thus for the present ends matriculation proper.

All this amounts to, however, is simply two weeks admission to the lectures, if you cannot decide in less time which you wish to attend. Sooner or later you again provide yourselves with the needful Frederick d'ors, (half for each professor,) note in your anmeldungsbuch the lectures you have selected and search out the grantor's office. Step softly and bow low as you enter into the presence of this awful specimen of a petty official, "dressed in a little brief authority," etc. On the morning we visited him he happened to be in one of his worst humors and consequently growls away savagely at some slight irregularity in our books, favors us with his ideas on Americans remaining at home and other pleasing topics, but at length is condescending enough to receive our lecture fees—and fifteen cents for himself—and gives us in return a number of printed receipts, which we must hand over to the respective professors named therein, and receive in return cards admitting us regularly to their lectures. Hence a week's hide and go seek with the above mentioned gentleman, of which Prof. Martin requires two days, for the first time he is caught at ballottement and

requires a second call at his office the next day. Prof. Hanock kindly interrupts a children's clinic to give us the desired cards. Baron Von Langenbeck is at last found in the otium cum dig. of a post-prandial cigar, while Prof. Reichert is discovered raging to and fro through his magnificent dissecting rooms. Herr Geheimrath Frerichs is "balmy" and consequently gives us the best seats in his room, but Vierchow is as dry and crusty as his beloved specimens, for one of which he could easily be mistaken.

Well, thank fortune, we are at last ready to begin work; but you are by no means through with the red tape, whose turns embrace about everything in Berlin. For instance, you wish to procure a book from the great library and hasten there with the library card that you received on matriculation. You present it, and learn that it only entitles you to draw books from the University Library, which, by the way, no student was ever known to use. This is the Royal K. K. Library, and to use it you must present a certificate of moral character, etc. So you hunt up a professor and obtain from him his signature to a printed promise that he will be personally responsible for all books you fail to bring back, and with this, on the morrow, hasten triumphantly back for the book. Not quite yet, if you please, but if you come tomorrow-at noon you may have a card and the printed forms necessary to obtain books. You do so, and after registration and cross-examination are told to fill up one of the blanks, deposit it in a letter box, and by calling at a very inconvenient hour the next day you can at last obtain the

desired book. And this is only one of the many beauties of Prussian "system," which encompasses you on every hand. Simply the admission to a student's mutual aid society requires more registration than would be necessary to buy a house and lot at home. Change your residence and there must be notice of the same given both to the university and nearest police office, and woe unto you if you do not correctly answer all the questions that the curiosity of the polizisamt can ask, for we wot of two students that came to grief from failing to classify their religion according to the Prussian nomenclature. And last, but not least, you will receive some fine morning an invitation from the Prussian Government to please step up to the office and pay a tax on their estimate of your income. Perhaps you fail to see the justice of this and you apply to the American Ambassador, who consoles you by telling you that it needs must be, and you may rest assured that the Prussian officials will not forget you. Nor do they, for after a brisk correspondence they will name a day of wrath, on which, if your tax is not paid, your

personal property will be sold to the highest bidder, and as a friend we recommend that the tax be paid or that you move before that date to fairer climes. If you are a student you may not find this so easy, for the powers that be have your passport and to obtain it you must return your anmeldungsbuch, properly signed by all the professors, whose lectures you have attended during the past term. Also a certificate from the university library to the effect that you have taken out no books and returned them all safely, etc., and in process of time—ordinarily about a week—you will receive your passport and a dismissal, without which you can enter no other German university. There is, however, one other way in which you can regain your passport, and that is by applying for a permission to travel from the Gericht, and if your reasons seem good, you may obtain a Reiseschein for a certain specified time, and this, when the King's business requires haste, is certainly the most expeditious way of saying Good Bye to Berlin, though you must be back at the appointed time or be black-boarded.

SMALL-POX DEVELOPED IN A FETUS.

EDITORS MEDICAL EXAMINER.—I have in my possession a fetus of about five month's uterine life, which, although not new to the profession, I think of interest, it being a well marked case, confirmatory of the absoluteness of protection of vaccine against small-pox.

Case, Mrs. F., a strong laboring wo-

man, aged twenty-two years, became enciente about the first of November last. February 21st, her husband was attacked with fever of small-pox. She attended him until March 4th, when he died of confluent small-pox. She had previously been vaccinated, and was vaccinated again at this time, the last inoculation, however, did not take

effect. She experienced no ill effects from her exposure, and never felt motion of her child. April 23rd, she called me to relieve an itching of her skin. So intense was it that she required constant rubbing by others for relief. Her skin was a bright scarlet; pulse 120, soft and compressible; tongue clear and moist; urine scanty; thinking some blood poisoning caused the disturbance I gave chlor. tinct ferri and spirits nit. dulc. About twelve hours later I was called again; this time was informed of her pregnancy and that she was in labour. Examination of her vagina showed labour too advanced to attempt interruption. She was delivered of a child well marked with small-pox pits, showing it had gone through the stage of suppuration, which had

marked the face, body and limbs freely, before its death. She was pregnant four months when the foetus contracted the disease; five months and twenty days old at its birth; weight, ten ounces; had been dead several days as the skin had commenced to macerate. The case is of interest in establishing the thoroughness of protection in vaccination and that the foetus may pass through several stages of the disease without any unpleasant symptoms to the mother. The itching of the skin all passed off with the labour. She made a rapid recovery. I send the specimen to the museum of Chicago Medical College for the benefit of the profession.

O. T. MAXSON, M.D.

Waukegan, May 1, 1874.

Microscopical Memoranda.

COLLATED BY LESTER CURTIS, M.D.

ORGANIZATION OF THROMBUS AFTER LIGATION. — Dr. T. Durante, giving the result of a series of observations on the microscopic appearances seen after the ligation of vessels, says: That when a single ligation is used, there is first the coagulum at and near the point of ligation, then the internal coat undergoes a kind of inflammatory change—abundant round and spindle cells replacing this coat. Among these, also, blood-vessels develop. By this means the coagulum is gradually pushed inwards and replaced until it finally disappears. The white corpuscles and fibrin of the original clot become fatty before disappearance,

and the red ones flattened. The coagulum is thus a *transitory* thrombus and is replaced by the *permanent* one formed by the internal coat. This process is very limited where there is simply a ligature of a vessel, but it may be made to extend a considerable distance by simultaneously painting the vessel with iodine. Where a double ligation is used, the process is somewhat similar, with the exception that the seat of the cellular growth is not the interior, but the middle and external coats, the internal coat being destroyed. Soon, the two proliferating coats become blended into one cellular layer, and the normal structure can not be distinguished. The

cellular growth in both cases ultimately develops in the usual way into connective tissue. The view which some authors take, that the organization depends on amœboid cells, is controverted by this author, and even in experiments made with vermilion he could find no confirmation of this view. Further, two modes of softening of the thrombus are distinguished, which have a very different significance. The one is the softening of the transitory thrombus, which precedes its absorption and depends, as above, on fatty degeneration; and the other is a suppuration of the permanent thrombus, which results when the cellular proliferation goes beyond proper bounds.—*Glasgow Medical Journal, American Journal of the Medical Sciences.*

TERMINATION OF NERVES IN THE LIPS.—Dr. Pallidino (*Bull. dell' Assoc. dei Naturali di Napoli*) states that in the lips of the horse, which are richly supplied with nerves, many isolated, non-medullated fibres run from the subcutaneous connective tissue into the deeper layers of the epithelium, when they have a straight course and terminate by free extremities after they have traversed the deepest layer of the pavement epithelium, occasionally exhibiting a terminal dilatation or enlargement. Pallidino has not been able to discover any connection of the nerve-fibres with peculiar stellate cells of the rete malpighii, as described a year or two ago by Langerhaus.—*Lancet.*

CURE OF A CASE OF SOFT MALIGNANT TUMOR OF THE PAROTID REGION.—Henry Arnott, author of

the valuable little monograph entitled *Cancer, its varieties, its histology and diagnosis*, reports a case of a soft sarcomatous growth of the parotid region which was cured by first ligating the common carotid and applying repeatedly powerful caustics. The tumor was one which it was found impossible to remove with a knife. Mr. Arnott remarks in regard to the case that:

"The case is full of encouragement for those surgeons who, seeing no chance of cutting off a cancer cleanly, prefer to let the disease alone and aim only at relieving pain. It shows how the vigorous employment of caustics can be trusted to take the place of the scalpel in situations the least promising for such destructive agents. And,

"Secondly, We may learn by such a case as this to persevere again and again with our local remedies as often as a local recurrence of the disease renders our interference necessary. Many surgeons will grapple with a primary cancer, but will refuse to meddle with the tumor which sprouts from the scar of the first operation, fearing that the return is the expression of a profound constitutional dyscrasia, which is beyond their efforts; whereas, in nine cases out of ten, it means that the first operation was not quite sweeping enough, and that a speedy attack upon the returning malady will be probably successful, unless other parts are already obviously affected."

It may be well to state that Mr. Arnott classes the softer sarcomas and the carcinomas together, under the general name of cancer.—*Am. Journal Med. Sciences.*

ELIMINATION OF CARBONIC OXIDE.—M. Gréhaut reports an experiment which, by its complexity, will not allow of more than a hasty condensation, but which completes the chain of evidence brought together by this ingenious experimenter to demon-

strate that while carbonic oxide is exhaled from the lungs in ordinary conditions, it is no longer eliminated from the blood when the animal is caused to breathe confined air.—*Gaz. Hebd.*

Gleanings from Our Exchanges.

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

COLLATED BY F. J. HUSE, M.D.

CROTON-CHLORAL.--By treating aldehyde with chlorine a new product is formed, which, although it has not, as might at first be supposed from its name, any relation to croton-oil, has been named croton-chloral. From ordinary chloral it is distinguished by its much readier solution in water, its crystallization in small brilliant flakes, and especially by its physiological properties.

A dram introduced into the stomach, in an aqueous solution, produced profound sleep with anesthesia in twenty minutes. Moreover, while the cutaneous sensibility is destroyed, the muscular tonicity remains without any alteration, so that the discoverer has seen several instances where patients subjected to its influence have remained in a sitting posture without falling. In addition, there is neither any modification of the respiration nor of the pulse.

In certain cases of neuralgia one can mark the subsidence of the pain previous to the appearance of sleep. Consequently the discoverer claims special advantages in the employment of this remedy in many cases where one would make use of large doses of either chloral or opium.

Wickman Legg has made use of this medicine in twenty cases of neuralgia of various degrees of intensity and duration, in doses of from five to fifteen grains in the form of an aqueous solution. The results were highly satisfactory. In only two cases was it unsuccessful. In all the others it caused an entire disappearance of the pain.

Benson Baker reports five cases of long standing and very painful neuralgia which were entirely cured or, at the least, greatly improved. The results were the same in unusual neuralgic pains of the face. Moreover the remedy neither produces vomiting nor headache. — *Schmidts Jahrbuch*, 1874, No. 1, p. 17.

SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION OF CARBOLIC ACID IN ACUTE ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM—In confirmation of the teachings of Hüter that carbolic acid should prove one of the best antiphlogistics, we note, in the *Deutsche Zeitschrift*, the clinical history of four cases of rheumatic fever with severe arthritis, in which Dr. Kunse has made use of carbolic acid with highly favorable results. One of these patients who had been suffering for over two weeks, and who presented the conditions of a pulse of 120, hot skin, great thirst, urine highly charged, and intensely painful knees, was subjected to a subcutaneous injection on the external aspect of the left knee from a Pravaz syringe charged with a solution of one part of carbolic acid to one hundred of water. The relief following this administration was so great that the patient demanded next morning an injection for the other side. In addition to the lessening of the pain, it produced a subsidence of the febrile action, diminution of the pulse, and sleep. In the three other cases it was attended by the same success.

Book Reviews.

A TREATISE on Therapeutics, comprising Materia Medica and Toxicology. By H. C. Wood, Jr., M. D., Prof. of Botany, etc., in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, &c., &c. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co., 1874.

This work, embodying as it does a vast amount of original research, is an exceedingly valuable contribution to medical literature. It was written "with special reference to the application of the physiological action of drugs to clinical medicine." The idea upon which the work is constructed, is, that a knowledge of the therapeutic effects, and modes of action and application to the cure of disease, of any medicine, may be derived from a knowledge of its physiological operation.

It is hardly within the province of a review to discuss such a proposition. Yet the fallacy of the view may at once be seen, when we consider that there is, in many diseases, a specific element, which a medicine may especially be adapted to remove, and yet without producing any obvious disturbance of physiological processes. No amount of physiological research would enable us to say, that this medicine will cure ague, that rheumatism, and the other syphilis. These clinical facts must be determined by clinical observation.

Much can undoubtedly be told however of the probable effect, or utility of a certain medicine, whose physiological action is well understood, on a disease the nature of which is thoroughly comprehended. Yet we know less of the intimate nature of pathological processes, than we do of the

modes of action of medicines. And it seems to us unwise to build a work on so insecure a foundation.

Of course the author has adopted a new classification of drugs. Every author does. And many seem to consider the elaboration of a new classification sufficient justification for the publication of a new book. But the present book is one the physician and student cannot well afford to be without, as it contains much new information of the greatest practical value. Medicines are here differently treated or considered under different heads from what they are in other works. But where there is such positiveness of contrast in the effects of the agents as will justify the inclusion of Digitalis under the head of Cardiac Stimulants, and Veratrum Viride under the head of Cardiac Sedatives, will puzzle the majority of physicians to determine. As a text book it is not equal to others which have long been before the profession, yet it is rich in original matter and in suggestions of thought.

W. E. Q.

A Manual of Toxicology. By John J. Ruse, M. D., Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, in the University of Pennsylvania, etc. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co., March, 1874.

This work is from the pen of the editor of the seventh American edition of Taylor's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence, which was published in September, 1873, and might really be considered the eighth edition of that valuable book. While the size, as well as value, of Taylor's "Manual" has been much enhanced by copious

contributions by Prof. Ruse, the latter, in writing his own work, used essentially the same material. Though it is difficult to see the necessity of publishing, within a period of six months, two almost identical works, and giving the credit of authorship to different persons, it must be admitted that Ruse's "Manual" has features which recommend it preferably to Taylor's, as a text-book for students.

It is but little over half the size of Taylor's work, and containing almost as much information, it follows that the language is more concise and correspondingly plainer. In matter it is fully abreast of the times: articles of recent introduction into common use being fully treated of. Spectral analysis is not treated of at all, though the author regards it as an exceedingly valuable corroborative means of evidence. He justly holds that, in a case of alleged poisoning, it is not safe to rest the evidence solely upon the spectral demonstration of the supposed agent, to the exclusion of chemical tests. The work is one of the best in the English language.

W. E. Q.

MORTALITY TABLES OF CHICAGO FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING MAY 9TH, 1874.—Angina Pectoris, 1; Apoplexy, 3; Brain, Congestion of, 6; Brain, Inflammation of, 2; Brain, Softening of, 1; Bronchitis, 3; Cancer, 1; Cancer of Liver, 1; Cancer of Stomach, 3; Cancer of Uterus, 2; Cellulitis, 1; Consumption, 25; Convulsions, 29; Croup, 3; Debility, 4; Delirium Tremens, 1; Diphtheria, 2; Dropsy, 4; Dysentery, 2; Enteritis, 6; Endocarditis, 2; Fever, Intermittent, 1; Fever, Puerperal, 5; Fever, Scarlet, 7; Fever, Remittent, 2; Gastritis, 1; Gastroenteritis, 3; Heart Disease, 4; Hydrocephalus, 3; Hydrophobia, 1; Inanition, 4; Kidneys, Bright's Dis-

ease of, 2; Laryngitis, 3; Liver, Cirrhosis of, 1; Liver, Inflammation of, 1; Lungs, Congestion of, 7; Lungs, Hæmorrhage of, 1; Malformation, 2; Measels, 1; Meningitis, 8; Meningitis, Cerebro Spinal, 7; Old Age, 2; Peritonitis, 4; Paralysis, 1; Parotitis, 1; Pleurisy, 3; Pneumonia, 14; Pneumonia, Typhoid, 5; Pyæmia, 1; Septicæmia, 1; Small Pox, 8; Stomach, Ulceration of, 1; Tabes Mesenterica, 7; Teething, 3; Tetanus, 2; Whooping Cough, 6; Accidents, 5.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 71; from 1 to 2 years, 15; from 2 to 3 years, 8; from 3 to 4 years, 6; from 4 to 5 years, 9; from 5 to 10 years, 13; from 10 to 20 years, 11; from 20 to 30 years, 20; from 30 to 40 years, 35; from 40 to 50 years, 19; from 50 to 60 years, 17; from 60 to 70 years, 10; from 70 to 80 years, 5; from 80 to 90 years, 1. Total, 241.

HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS OF PHENIC ACID IN INTERMITTENT FEVER.—Dr. Barberis mentions two cases of intermittent fever in which recovery followed upon subcutaneous injections of phenic acid. He hardly, however, feels warranted in drawing any conclusions at present, but invites the repetition of the experiment. The two cases which he has treated in this manner were quite dissimilar; in the first, there was a periodical fever of long standing and of miasmatic origin, with enlargement of the spleen and leucæmia. In the second case, the fever was of rheumatic origin with an abnormal course, being at first irregular, but afterwards approaching the continued type. In both cases quinine had been administered without success.

The injections of phenic acid are well tolerated and do not give rise to any local disturbance. The solution should be from fifteen to twenty parts in one hundred. The quantity of the acid which one may inject varies from one-sixth to one grain (one-hundredth to five-hundredths centigrammes).—*Journal de Therapeutique and Gazzetta delle Cliniche.*